THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor - - SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 52. SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1916. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

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W.S.F. FIXTURES.

Friday, March 17th.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake.

Beckton Rd., 5.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Branch Meeting.

Saturday, March 18th.

Grundy Street, 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Drake.

Vernon Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Bouvier.

Sunday, March 19th.

Osborne St., 11.30 a.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Bouvier.

Stratford Broadway, 12 noon.

Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mr. Bracher.

Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Mr. John Scurr, Mrs. Shlette, Mrs. Hercbergova. Chair: Mrs. Drake.

Monday, March 20th.

Custom House, 5 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Beamish.

Swiss Cottage, 8 p.m., Miss Smyth, Miss Stephen.

Tuesday, March 21st.

Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Gregory.

Clock Tower, Burdett Rd, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. Attlee, Mrs. Drake.

Wednesday, March 22nd.

Chrisp St., 12.30 p.m., Miss M. Price.

53 St. Leonard St., 3.30 p.m., Miss M. Price.

Thursday, March 23rd.

55 Fife Rd., 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Mrs. Parsons.

Friday, March 24th.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.

Beckton Rd., 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Walker.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate. Opener: Mr. H. J. Morgan.

Saturday, March 25th.

Grundy St., 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake.

Morpeth St., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Swiss Cottage, 6 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Stephen.

Sunday, March 26th.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Leigh Rothwell.

Bow Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Salter, Mr. Scott Duckers, Mrs. Shlette. Chair: Miss O'Callaghan.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:— 438 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Tuesdays 2 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

Who will send growing plants and cut flowers and leaves to our centres in Bow, Bromley, and Canning Town? We should be specially grateful to friends who would arrange to send us such gifts at regular intervals throughout the spring and summer.

Please write in the first instance to Miss Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

JOIN THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION!

We wish to call your attention to the change of name and broadening of the constitution which has taken place in the organisation hitherto known as the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, which has now become the Workers' Suffrage Federation.

The object of the Federation is to secure Human Suffrage:—a vote for every woman and man of full age. Membership is open to every woman and man over 18 years, on payment of a penny entrance fee and a minimum subscription of 1d. a month. Junior associates are accepted between 14 and 18 years.

We believe that as a result of this war and the economic pressure that will follow it, the forces of oppression will be more powerfully lined up against the forces of democracy and that women are bound to play a larger part in the industrial and social struggle than ever before.

We are conscious of the imperative need that the democracy should be fully enfranchised, as well as being organised both politically and industrially.

A revolt against the present beaurocratic methods of the Government will certainly come in time, indeed it will be forced upon the people, and it is the duty of all lovers of freedom to hasten the coming of this revolt.

Held back by their traditional demand for Votes for Women on the present terms, and their rigid refusal to ally themselves with the forces of democracy, the older Suffrage Societies cannot take part in a general movement for franchise reform.

They refuse to set themselves free to say that universal suffrage must be introduced for all, and hold, instead, to the merely negative course of opposing universal suffrage for men until women are enfranchised.

The unsatisfactory result of confining suffrage propaganda to the idea that two million women possessing the present property qualification shall be given the vote, is clearly demonstrated by the fact that when the last Government Franchise Bill, which would have given practically manhood suffrage, was before the country, a large proportion of the members of women's Suffrage Societies were not prepared to agree to womanhood suffrage at the same time.

The Suffrage question can never be disposed of until the entire adult population is enfranchised, and we believe that the question as to whether complete or partial enfranchisement is to be secured under the next Reform Bill will depend entirely upon the demands put forward by those who are pressing for franchise reform. Women of the working class are the chief sufferers by any property barriers to the franchise. Moreover conscription of men over 18 years has rendered more urgent the need for extending the suffrage to them on freer and fairer terms. It is imperative that a strong working class suffrage organisation should be built up to press for the sweeping away of property qualifications, for women as well as for men.

We confidently appeal for your co-operation and support in this important work.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Hon. Secretary.

BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY,
Hon. Treasurer.

NORAH L. SMYTH,
Hon. Financial Secretary.

MINNIE LANSBURY,
Hon. Assistant Secretary.

Committee:

J. A. BOUVIER. E. BOYCE.
C. DRAKE. A. R. CONNOLLY.
C. HART. JULIA SCURR.

MORE SECRET DIPLOMACY!—Shall the People be Sold Again?

The Paris Conference.

In the House of Commons, on March 9th, the question of the proposed "Trade War" and the fiscal conference of the Allies, which is to take place in Paris, was raised by Mr. J. M. Robertson and Mr. Holt.

Mr. Robertson expressed opposition to attempts to discard free trade. He said that if a tariff wall were to be erected and preference were to be given to British Dominions over the Allied and Neutral nations the Allies would object and serious difficulties would result. If preference were given to the Dominions and Allies over neutrals, Germany, who would offer to the neutrals favourable terms, would secure the neutral trade, including that of the United States, South America, China, the Scandinavian nations, Holland and other Powers, which collectively are of great commercial importance. Increased trade with the Allies would not compensate for this loss, especially as we shall be under the economic necessity of exporting large quantities of goods to the United States, in order to pay for our imports and the money we have borrowed there.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that Germany and her Allies have during the war removed all import duties on food whilst the other belligerents have removed almost all such duties.

Mr. Robertson declared that the present war has shown that Germany, with a much larger area than Britain, cannot feed herself without imports, and that it is therefore the more impossible for us to do so. We are not sure that Mr. Robertson is correct in this statement, because, in the first place, Germany, like Great Britain, is devoting to purposes of destruction a great part of the energy which might have been spent on producing food; and because, in the second place, it is not at all certain that Germany has failed to feed herself, even during the War. But under present conditions there certainly seems no prospect of Great Britain's being able to feed herself without importing food from elsewhere.

Mr. Robertson made the interesting suggestion that Germany may perhaps adopt a policy of free trade after the war.

It would indeed be a curious phenomenon, but one which we devoutly hope will not come to pass, if, whilst Germany had become a Free Trade nation (having discarded conscription and other forms of autocratic domination and having established the equal universal suffrage for women and men which the German Socialists are demanding), England were to emerge from the war with her old chains of dominance tightened and further shackled by the chains that Germany had cast off.

In support of his contention that Germany might adopt Free Trade, Mr. Robertson said:—

"With a population who have been half-starved for a period of two years, will the German Government be able at once to impose food duties which would continue to keep food dear for that half-starved population?"

We might ask the same question in regard to our own population and the taxation of our own food, but, as Mr. Holt pointed out later on, we have a system of "*Protection*" going on at this time, brought about by the high freight charges and the enforced reduction and prohibition of imports. Therefore Protection can no longer come as an innovation in this country, should Tariff Reform be introduced at the close of the war. Mr. Holt said of the present form of Protection:—

"I cannot make out that there is any large number of people in this country in favour of the system."

We agree that we can hear of nothing but grumbling in regard to it. Certainly no one wants to go on paying the present terribly high prices which are bringing want into countless homes.

Mr. Robertson urged that the conference with the Allies should not be allowed to settle this country's fiscal policy after the war. He insisted that nothing should be done to commit the nation without the consent of Parliament.

Mr. Holt joined in the same demand, protesting that the Government must not enter into engagements which would enable Cabinet Ministers to come down to the House of Commons afterwards and say that they had pledged themselves to the Allies and that repudiations of any agreement would involve the Government's resignation and would be incompatible with good relations with the Allies. Mr. Holt said:—

"The Prime Minister, no doubt, is a staunch supporter of Free Trade. He was also at one time a staunch supporter of the voluntary system of recruiting."

Mr. Asquith interrupted:—

"And is still."

Mr. Holt aptly replied:—

"Some people think the right hon. gentleman may serve the Free Trade cause in the same way as he has served the other."

Another Pledge Made to be Broken!

Such fears are most seriously justified by past experience, and the Prime Minister's reply showed clearly that he is about to abandon the Free

(Continued on page 445, col. 1.)

GREAT JOINT DEMONSTRATION

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

On SUNDAY, APRIL 9th, at 4.45 p.m.

TO DEMAND

HUMAN SUFFRAGE, namely, a Vote for every woman and man of full age.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

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Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation.

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Annual Subscription: Post free, 6s. 6d.

Vol. II. No. 52 — Sat., March 18th, 1916.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

RIVAL INTERESTS.

Pensions.

On March 14th, Mr. Jowett moved on behalf of the Labour Party, and Mr. Hodge seconded

"That the State should accept the responsibility for the payment of pensions and allowances to all soldiers discharged from the Army on account of diseases contracted or developed during service with the colours, and in the case of death, pensions and allowances to the dependants, if any."

When this question was debated in the House on February 16th, Mr. Forster stated that the Government was prevented from adopting this just course by the terms of the Royal Warrant. On March 14th, Mr. Forster said that the Royal Warrant was "merely the verbal expression of the pension policy of the Government" and that the Warrant did not expressly forbid the grant of a pension "where a man's disease had been aggravated by his service." This is a great divergence from the Government declaration in the last debate, and by persistence the next Government declaration may be made to diverge still further. Mr. Forster said that he hoped that a change would be made in the Government's policy as a result of the debate. We hope so too, but Mr. Forster's latest offer is still unsatisfactory. It is that where the disease "has been aggravated by, but is not wholly and directly due to service, a pension of 20s. a week may be paid." We still demand that full pension shall be paid to every man invalided out of the Army, and to the relatives of every man killed.

Tools.

The attested married men who are demanding that they shall not be called up until all the unmarried men have been conscribed, are being used as tools by the compulsionist advocates of universal conscription. The announcement by *The Times* that the Government has decided to postpone the calling up of married men for whom the summons had already been printed shows that their agitation is bearing fruit. Under cover of the protests of the attested married men, the compulsionists are securing the revision of exemptions to the unmarried who are engaged in starred trades, physically unfit, or otherwise exempt. Numbers of the men whose exemptions are withdraw or refused, will still remain in industry, but they will be paid and disciplined as soldiers. When the compulsionists have secured this object they will turn their attention to the ranks of the married men. The married men who have attested are already being urged to demand compulsion for married men who have not attested. On March 14th, Mr. Tennant admitted in the House of Commons that "by means of grading and putting them into categories the men have been tricked and cajoled to get them into the Army."

The Times tries to make great capital out of this statement, but *The Times* and its backers are the principal tricksters and cajolers. They are fastening universal compulsion on our necks!

Tariffs.

Close attention should be paid to the Conference which is to take place in Paris between Great Britain and the Allies, to discuss the question of the Trade War. The Parliamentary debate on this question, with our comments, appears on our front page. Undoubtedly the Government intends to entangle the country in a preferential tariff agreement with the Allies, without making its terms known to the people, or submitting them to Parliament. Should popular objections be raised *after* the alliance has been made, we shall be told that any alteration will result in war between ourselves and the Allies. An import tax on manufactured articles is often suggested as a solution of the difficult problem created by the fact that goods made by British workers, struggling for a trade union wage, are liable to be rejected because buyers are able to secure at much smaller cost, goods made by Eastern people, who, whilst possessing extraordinary skill in handicraft, have long been accustomed to live more cheaply than is possible to the workers of this country. In this connection it should be noticed that Japan is, from this point of view, by far the most dangerous of our Eastern competitors. But if Japan is to be given preferential treatment, no tariff wall will lessen the competition of her cheap and wonderful manufactures. A preferential tariff applied to German and Austrian exports only, would do practically nothing to lessen the menace to well-paid labour, of sweated goods, but it would do much to incite Germany to engage in a future war. Moreover we must remember that, later on, if British traders should find that a trade alliance with their rivals of France, Russia and Italy is disadvantageous to them in any way, they will endeavour to free themselves from it, and this too may lead to war between the Allies.

Therefore it is imperative that the Government shall be prevented from hastily entering into a Trade Alliance under the stress of War fever.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

The Legislature of Alberta, Canada, has just passed the third reading of a Bill to give votes to women.

St. Valentine's day is more widely observed in the United States than in this country, and this year the American Senators and Representatives received thousands of Valentines, calling on them to pass the Amendment to the Constitution, which would give votes to all American women at one stroke, instead of leaving them to wait for the vote to be granted to them by each State separately.

Some of the Senators who voted against the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the last Congress, received yellow blotters, on which were inscribed the following words: "AN OPPORTUNITY TO BLOT OUT YOUR PAST AND VOTE RIGHT THIS TIME. VOTE AYE ON THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT."

Representative George W. Loft of New York, who is a sweet manufacturer, received the following—

Who is it eats your famous sweets
By million pounds a year?
You've just one guess—we women, yes,
Your judgment, George, is clear.
We're good enough to make you rich,
Its now your turn at bat;
Be good enough to vote for us—
We'll hold you, George, to that.
Put our amendment through—don't wait,
Then you will be our candidate.

W. S. F.

PUBLIC MEETING

Sunday, March 19th,

AT 7.30 P.M.

POPLAR WOMEN'S HALL,

20 RAILWAY STREET.

Speakers:

Mrs. HERCBERGOWA,
"The Struggle for Freedom in Poland,"
Mr. JOHN SCURR,
Mrs. SHLETTE.
Chair: **Mrs. DRAKE.**

MUSIC. ADMISSION TWOPENCE.

IN PARLIAMENT.

On March 8th, the question of the blockade was raised by Sir J. D. Rees and others who are disatisfied. Some of them wish to make war on the neutrals by preventing any ships from entering their ports.

Technical Education.

Sir Philip Magnus rightly urged that neither protection nor prohibitive import duties will advance our industries, unless our artisans are skilled. He drew attention to the fact that in December, 1914, the Board of Education promised to insure that classes which were serving a valuable educational function might not be curtailed because the number of students had been reduced, that grants should not be based on the number of student's hours but on the number of class hours. Grants are retrospective and technical schools had entered into commitments on the basis of this promise, but in January and February of this year the Board of Education announced that as there had been "a considerable decline" in the number of students, "it must not be assumed that the grants for 1915-16 will be as high as in 1914-15."

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury replied that the 1914 circular had gone out before the economy campaign. The circulars of January and February had only been addressed to 50 out of 130 of the large technical schools. The grants to the smaller schools were not "at the present time" in question, but his words have left no doubt in our minds that education grants are to be reduced all round.

Mr. Wing pointed out that the demand for juvenile labour is a major cause of the reduced attendance at technical classes. He recalled the fact that during the Napoleonic wars there was the same demand for juvenile labour as now, and that it resulted in a serious interference with adult labour and an abnormal lowering of wages and the standard of working-class life.

Wanted a Constructive Policy.

Mr. Whitehouse hoped that the Board of Education would not be content merely to secure economies where attendances have dropped, but would adopt a constructive policy to prevent the future citizens of the country from being deprived of an education.

No practical suggestion was made during the debate, but we urge that attendance at classes of technical and other instruction shall be made compulsory for girls and boys of 18 and under during the working hours for which the employer pays. Messrs. Cadbury, at their Bournville works, insist that their young employees shall attend gymnastic, swimming and education classes during the working hours. But the young people are not paid for the time spent in these classes. We urge that it should be compulsory for the employer to pay for the time spent in class, otherwise there is a tendency for it to become so profitable to employ young persons that adults are crowded out.

Child Labour.

Mr. King drew attention to the fact that His Majesty's Superintendent Inspector of Factories for Bradford had suggested the release of school children of thirteen years for full-time employment in Bradford, and that the Herefordshire local education authority had issued a circular to school managers saying that boys under twelve may now be released for employment.

Lame replies were given to both questions, stating that the departments concerned had drawn attention to the "undesirability" of employing young school children. First the departments are told to release the children for employment; then the employment of children is piously regretted!

Mr. Rowlands said the French Government had stopped the use of poisonous dope, whereas we in this country allow its use, in spite of the fact that several women employees have died through inhaling the poisonous fumes.

Mr. Adamson said that William Cameron of Methil, Fife, although a doctor has certified that he is suffering from a weak chest and spinal disease, and has been rejected as unfit—is now ordered to travel to Perth in order to be certified as unfit.

THE WILL TO PEACE.

International Views.

The Exchange Telegraph Company reports that the following German peace terms have been submitted to the President of the U.S.A.:—

Return of the German colonies.
No indemnities on either side.
Autonomy for Poland.
Partition of Montenegro, Serbia, and Albania among Austria, Bulgaria [and] Greece; and Turkey freed from British influence.
Russian control of Persia.
German evacuation of France and Belgium.
England to be neither a gainer nor loser.

Colonel House is said to have submitted the terms and to have stated that the Allies are unwilling to consider peace.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that Colonel House has told "London Press representatives" that he has "not heard any Peace discussion." Nevertheless, there is probably truth in the Exchange Telegraph Company's message.

Scandinavia.

A proposal has been made in both chambers of the Swedish Parliament by Members of the extreme Left, that the Swedish Government should be asked to consider whether the three Scandinavian nations, or Sweden itself, should take the initiative in calling an official conference of Neutral Powers to prepare for a lasting peace. On March 8th, this proposal was debated in the first Chamber and rejected. It was opposed by Trygger, the leader of the Right (Conservatives) who declared that the conference would be harmful rather than useful.

The Norwegian, Swedish and Danish Premiers, and Ministers of Foreign Affairs, began to confer in Copenhagen, on March 9th. It is stated that the object of the conference is to protect the trade of the Scandinavian nations and to preserve their neutrality.

It is to be hoped, however, that the question of mediation between the belligerents, by the neutral nations, will also be discussed.

STOCKHOLM, March 11th.

The neutral conference at the Hague, organised by the Ford Peace Committee has issued the following "appeal to the Governments and Parliaments of neutral nations":

"Nearly two years have passed since the most dreadful catastrophe known to the human race fell upon Europe. As the two powers ranged against one another are of about equal strength no human foresight can tell when the hostilities will come to an end. There are those who believe that Europe is plunging into an abyss. Is it not possible that the moment has come for intervention?"

Mr. Wallenberg, the Swedish Foreign Minister, who is said to be a wealthy and cultured man, devotes his time and fortune to beautifying Stockholm, which has the reputation for being the most beautiful modern city in Europe. He is an ardent supporter of Peace. Mr. Harold Begbie has interviewed him, and reports him as follows:—

"I will tell you how I see this war as a private individual. I keep myself free from the French idea, the German idea, the English idea, and I see this war as an inexpressible calamity for the whole of Europe. Europe is blind. Reason is gone. Each nation has excellent reasons for saying that it must fight on. None of the nations can wish to be defeated. Defeat must seem as bad for the one as for the other. But while they say 'We must fight on,' and are honestly sure in their own minds that not to fight on will be ruin for them, they do not see that Europe itself is in peril—that great Europe of which each one is only a part, and which is the only safeguard for civilisation against unthinkable barbarism. Why do they not see this? Look at what is happening. With the wealth of Europe, is going the youth of Europe—young men in everyone of the warring nations, who have intellects which they might use for the progress of humanity. The waste of life is appalling. Heroism is in vain. Europe itself is bleeding. And if each nation persists in fighting on and on, if there is to be no armistice for the statesmen to reflect, if everything is confided to the soldier, it must surely be that Europe will bleed to death."

The W.I.L. has written to Mr. Asquith, asking that the Allies should state clearly that they would agree to an armistice for the discussion of terms of peace, on the understanding that no terms can be considered which do not include the evacuation by Germany of invaded territory in Belgium and France; all other questions in dispute to be referred to an International Congress of belligerent and neutral powers.

"DEVOTER NATIONAL ECONOMY"—Would correspondent who gave neither address nor name, but stated that both were enclosed, kindly send address at once?

MORE SECRET DIPLOMACY.

Continued from front page.

Trade principle. It is true that Mr. Asquith began by saying that—

"Nothing will be done and nothing will be said by the representatives of His Majesty's Government in Paris which will in any degree fetter the free action either of the Government or the House of Commons."

Abandoning Free Trade.

But, knowing Mr. Asquith, we realise that we must examine his words very clearly. He added:—

"I do not think it would be possible for us . . . to decline the invitation offered us by our Allies—particularly by France—to join in consultation and conference with them, first and primarily . . . as to whether it is possible or not during the War, as part of the War, as a belligerent operation to put some kind of economic pressure upon our opponents, or to offer some kind of economic assistance to our friends. Strictly speaking, I think we shall all agree, that has always been within the scope of the concerted action of the Allies . . . and any measures which seem practicable as belligerent measures for warlike purposes, for the better attainment of that end, will command a general assent of the Allies and of this House."

There can be no evading the plain fact that these words mean that Mr. Asquith intends, as head of the Government, to abandon Free Trade and to establish protection in its place. "Economic pressure upon our opponents" means a tariff wall against Germany, "economic assistance to our friends" means preferential treatment for our Allies, or perhaps only for those of our Allies who are strong enough to enforce their demands.

DERBY v. SELBORNE.

Lord Selborne declared to the deputation of farmers, who waited on him on the 14th inst., that: "He had made arrangements with Lord Kitchener, before the National Register came into existence, that the skilled men he had referred to, and the farmer, should be placed on the exempted list."

His lordship is rather rash in making this statement in public. He is giving the Government away and justifying our stand against the National Register as the "thin end of the wedge!"

From Mr. Forster's reply in the House of Commons on March 7th, to Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, it seems that 7d. a day is stopped from the pay of soldiers when in hospital.

No real hardship can arise he says, because the commanding officer uses his discretion in making this deduction.

If 7d. a day is deducted, the full allotment does not go to the family. It certainly is a hardship that the family should suffer because the commanding officer considers that a soldier's illness is caused through his own fault! Moreover the power thus given to the commanding officer, is liable to abuse.

Since war began recruiting posters have been placarded on the walls urging men to enlist and not to wait until they were fetched.

A private in the 3rd Buffs was a master sweep aged 40. He suffered from chronic bronchitis, but he believed it his duty to enlist, leaving it to the military authorities to declare him to be unfit if that was their opinion. He was, passed however, by the Army doctor, and almost immediately afterwards was told that he must undergo an operation. This was in October. Since then he has been continuously in hospital, and is now told that he is to be discharged. His wife had no one to attend to his business during his absence, and this has fallen to pieces. This man will now return to his wife penniless and with his health greatly impaired. He will probably be refused all compensation.

We tender our sympathy to two Bromley members of the Workers' Suffrage Federation, to Mr. Carrol in the loss of his wife, and to Mrs. Smith in the loss of her husband. Both these members are Old Age Pensioners who are having a hard struggle.

To-night, Saturday (18th) 8 p.m.! Grand Social and Dance at 400 Old Ford Rd, Bow, for management funds of The "Mascots" Concert Party. Songs! Sketches! Dancing! Admission 3d. Something to Suit all Tastes.

DON'T MISS THE NUMBER OF VOL. III. - - NEXT WEEK!

MILITARISM AT WORK.

Councillor P. J. Dollan, in the *Forward*, cites the case of James Quigley, a young married man with a family who has been dismissed by the Corporation Tramways Department for refusing to attest.

The Tramways Manager, Mr. James Dalrymple, promises to reinstate Quigley if he attests.

The latter however is under a promise to his two married brothers, who have enlisted, to look after their families in their absence.

This example of coercion is just what we anticipated would happen under the Military Service Act. Industrial Conscription is gradually becoming an accomplished fact.

On March 7th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Watt asked why men, unfit for military service, are being accepted for clerical work under the Military Service Act, since industrial compulsion is not implied under the Act?

Mr. Asquith was unable to give an answer!

Non-Combatant Corps.

A special corps for non-combatants has been formed—the N.C.C.

The authorities responsible for this move, fail to understand the position of the conscientious objector. Moreover by giving ordinary army pay to the N.C.C., they are introducing industrial conscription in contravention of the Military Service Act.

Mr. Philip Snowden remarks:

"On the surface it seems an attempt to set those men apart and put a stigma on them. The order goes to show how little they understand the nature of these men's objections. Digging trenches, assisting on the lines of communication, and—as has so often been suggested as suitable work for these men—erecting barbed wire, is as much participating in the war, in the view of most of these conscientious objectors, as actually being engaged in armed conflict with the enemy."

Major Newman by a question in the House of Commons on March 8th, drew the Shakesperian quotation from Mr. Herbert Samuel: "Conscience makes cowards of us all," as being applicable to conscientious objectors.

Now we know how they think in high places!

At the Lunedale Tribunal, the military representative protested because the fathers of five conscientious objectors are members of the tribunal.

It is necessary that those who can understand what a conscientious objection is should have seats on the tribunals. Their treatment of conscientious objections proves that, in most cases, the members are without such understanding, and we regret to learn that these particular members did not sit whilst conscientious objections were being heard.

AN AFTERNOON AT BETHNAL GREEN TRIBUNAL.

1.—Mr. A. T. Newton, Bow. Age 31.

Appealed on conscientious grounds. Considered the Tribunal had no right to judge of another person's conscience. Stated that he had held these views ever since he was capable of forming an opinion. Was against combatant and non-combatant service.

Result—Appeal not allowed. Appealing.

2.—Mr. Pratt,

Conscientious objector. Revolts against taking life. Commission agent, no premises. Denies the right of any Government to say he must bear arms. If not granted complete exemption he is prepared to suffer for it; would rather die now than twelve months hence knowing that he had killed his fellow-men.

Result—Refused. Appealing.

3.—Mr. R. Ayrton, shoemaker (sew-round).

Conscientious objector to war. Not a member of any society; not a member of the N.C.F. Stated that the law says that if he holds conscientious objections he is exempt. This was disputed. Objects to military service in any form.

Result—Appeal dismissed. Appealing.

4.—Mr. G. J. Solomon, greengrocer and furniture remover.

Claims total exemption to carry on the business. Supports aged father of 72, two married sisters and their two children.

Result—One month conditional exemption

5.—Mr. G. Quinn, woodworker. Been working on aeroplanes for a month.

Claims exemption under A, B, D, F, G. Conscientious objector and main support of his mother.

Objections: War is murder so morally untenable. War is to protect property, so on moral grounds cannot allow that. When tackled about making aeroplanes said you had to support the war up to a certain point even by buying food. Aeroplanes were made for peace time as well as war; shells are not make for pleasure.

Result—Refused. Appealing.

6.—Mr. Myer Jonas.

Appeal on various grounds but wished to withdraw all but A. The Act does not apply to Jews or Hebrews who are not British subjects, but seek protection under the British flag. He need never have appealed because he has a blue form; yet his claim was refused. When his passport was asked for he said that because of statements made in the House of Commons he was afraid to trust it in the hands of military persons now!

Result—Refused.

7.—Mr. J. Windsor, wood-worker.

Pacifist since boyhood. Member of Social Democratic Party many years ago. Believes in international brotherhood. Against any dictation to men by any government to shoulder arms against other men. Not opposed to taking life; might be necessary in certain cases. Suggested to him that he might not be opposed to taking capitalists' life. Said may have to overthrow the people who have started this war. In favour of the party which is opposed to war; great rank and file are opposed to it. The 13 Members of the Reichstag who voted against the war credits represent a very large minority of the German people. At beginning of the war the militarists suppressed their papers. Would succour the wounded, but not help to patch them up to kill our fellow citizens or fellow workers in other lands. In favour of citizen army if it did not do away with citizen rights.

Officer asked if there were no army how we would keep the Germans out? Workers by helping in this war are only bolstering up the capitalist class. I have got no property therefore I have no interest in this war. A capitalist is a person who uses capital for the further exploitation of other people. All wars have been run with the idea of crushing another nation. Member of Tribunal asked what would happen under an ideal Socialist State, as crimes would be committed and have to be punished, and there would have to be police.

Mr. Windsor: The idea of calling a place where you have police courts ideal is absurd!

Court cleared while they discussed what they should decide. Most of them knew him and that he had held these views for years. Found loop-hole of escape and gave him non-combatant service. Appealing.

The chairman of the Tottenham Tribunal said:

"I am as sorry as anyone that the spirit of Mr. Asquith's statement does not appear to be incorporated in the Act. We, however, are powerless in the matter. As a Tribunal we cannot take into account speeches made by the Prime Minister, or anyone else, whilst the Bill was being discussed. What we have to do is to administer the Act and to follow the definite instructions sent us by the Local Government Board."

But do they? Total exemptions are legal, yet many Tribunals have declared that none will be granted!

Mr. E. R. Roper, M.A., M.Ed., headmaster, who has been an anti-militarist all his life, has been refused exemption. Also Mr. Clifford Allen, Chairman of the No-Conscription Fellowship, has been refused by the Battersea Tribunal.

RUSSIA AND LIBERTY.

In the Russian Duma on February 25th Professor Levashoff, leader of the Right, *i.e.* the Government Party, deprecated the desire of the Progressives to remove the Jewish disabilities and to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards Finland. He also demanded the persecution of sects objecting to bear arms—of which there are very many in Russia—and recommended depriving their members of the right to own property as a suitable punishment.

This retrograde speech was followed by that of the Social Democrat, Mr. Tcheidze, which, by order of the Censor, was not printed in any Russian newspaper. The Russian Jewish papers have published it, and it is an accusation of the Government, backed up by documentary evidence, for organising "Pogroms" or massacres of the Jews. The Government agents have urged on these massacres by insinuating that it is not the failure of the Minister of the Interior, but the avarice of the Jews that is responsible for the abnormally high prices.

Russian defeats in Galicia and Russian Poland were on a former occasion attributed to the Jews, so that in spite of the fact that large numbers of Jews have joined the Army the Russian Government seems determined to continue the old persecution of the Semitic race which forms such a great percentage of the population of the Russian Empire, and especially of Poland.

A prominent Liberal member of the Duma, Mr. Miliukoff, accused the Government of inciting the populace against the Jews and then bringing them to the maddened crowds and declaring: "We are not the culprits; these are they, do with them as you will."

We have been told by war enthusiasts that our alliance in the war with Russia will have a civilising effect on that barbaric power. The continuance of such atrocities by the "Pogrom" should prove the folly of such dreams.

Mr. Egoroff, foreign editor of the Russian *Novoe Vremya*, in an interview with the *Times*, is reported as saying, "I am a warm partisan of representative government and of the extension of its scope and power, but I will say quite frankly that any hint on the part of my English friends of interference in this question of our domestic concern would meet with a vigorous response. Remember the visit of the deputation from the first Duma to London. It was undertaken, by some (if not by all) with a covert hope that the appearance of the Russian representatives in Westminster would endow our Parliament with a new and mysterious vigour. Nothing of the sort happened. The visit did not save the Duma from being dissolved, nor did it prevent the sad trial of the Viborg manifestants. It would be unfortunate if these lessons of the past were to be forgotten."

Russia and the British Alliance.

There is reason in the words of Mr. Egoroff, the people of a country must win their freedom from within, and looking back on our past history, we know that there is far more likelihood that after the war the Government of Great Britain will be found helping the autocratic Government of the Czar to crush down the efforts of the Russian people to secure constitutional liberty, than that its weight will be thrown on the side of the popular struggle. Already the loan of British capital has once helped to crush the people's revolution. Should the people of Russia again rebel it will be argued by those concerned that the interests of British trade and British capital invested in Russia, are dependent on the stability of the present Russian system of Government, cruelly and barbarously autocratic though that system of government may be. The danger of British intervention to protect the Russian autocracy may then arise.

"This war, which none of the peoples wanted, was not declared in the interests of the Germans or of any other people. It is an Imperialist war for Capitalisation and domination of the world's markets, for political domination of important quarters of the globe, and for the benefit of bankers and manufacturers. . . . This is not a defensive war. . . . . I protest against the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg, against the annexation schemes, against military dictatorship, against the complete forgetfulness of social and political duties as shown by the Government ruling classes."
—DR. CARL LIEBKNECHT, Germany.

The Pope calls for a peace that shall not be profitable to either side, but which, for that very reason, shall be just to all. He says that the peoples of the whole world keenly desire the end of the war, which he considers to be the suicide of civilised Europe, and says:—

"We make a special appeal to all women who are mothers, wives, daughters, sisters of combatants, and whose tender and gentle souls, more truly than those of any others, feel the extent and the calamity of the present terrific war, so that their example and their sweet influence in the home may induce all members of their families to raise to God in this "acceptable time" and in this "day of salvation" one urgent and continuous prayer, and to lay at the foot of His heavenly throne an offering of voluntary sacrifices that shall turn aside the most just anger of God."

PUBLIC MEETING.

Lees Hall,
Barking Road, Canning Town.
Saturday, April 1st, 7.30 p.m.

Speakers:
MRS. DESPARD.
MRS. DRAKE.
COUNCILLOR JACK JONES.
MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.
Chair: MRS. PARSONS.

Music. - - Admission 2d.

Workers' Suffrage Federation GENERAL MEETING, Bow Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Monday, March 27th, at 8 p.m.

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION,
OBJECTS: To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.
Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin: 55 FIFE ROAD.
Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS.

Members were interested in hearing Mrs. McLeod on "Conscription," and one new member was made. The doll was raffled for 2s., and won by Miss Beamish, so it will serve on another occasion. All are thanked who are going to help with the paper round. Now please hold to make the Lees Hall meeting a successful one; the tickets are being sold now! Say what you will do to help. We want Self Denial cards in so as to total the amount. The tea that was held at 94 Ravenscroft Road, realised 10s.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending March 11th—104.

Collections. At open-air meeting 6½d., Mrs. Pullen 8d., Mrs. Millo 2s. 3d., Mrs. Vine 1s. 4d., Miss Beamish 5s. 1d., Mrs. Bachmeyer 8d.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD.
Secretary: MISS LYNCH.

Good meetings were held on Sunday at Osborne St., where Mr. Bracher was the speaker, and at Stratford, where Mrs. Bouvier spoke. The Sunday evening meeting was good, although Miss Marshall of the W.I.L. was not able to attend. Mr. Fred Hughes gave a very interesting address on Women and the Trade Union movement, Mrs. Cressall spoke on the International League, as it affects working women. Miss Kitty Mason, who was accompanied by her sister, played the violin charmingly.

Members are reminded of the Branch meeting on Friday, the 17th, inst, 8 p.m., when representatives for Bow are to be elected to the Committee, and of the Procession and Demonstration in Trafalgar Square, on April 9th.

Collection—Open-air meetings 5s. 0½d. Members subscriptions £1 0s. 5½d. Profit on Bow Baths Entertainment £6 3s. 6d.

Dreadnought sales week ending March 11th—1,008. Miss O'Brien 225, Miss Lynch 232, Mrs. Holloway 132, Miss Smyth 81, Mrs. O'Connell 45, Mr. Payne 41. General sales—252.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

At branch meeting, Tuesday evening, Miss K. Lagsding was elected librarian and consented to accept the position. Books can be borrowed on Wednesday evening, when the club is held, at a fee of ½d. a fortnight, and members are requested to return any borrowed books, as we wish to take stock, with a view to getting some fresh ones from headquarters.

We now have members' cards for this year, with our new title and rules, and members are specially requested to call at office for these, on Tuesday evening or Friday afternoon, just before the meetings. All subscriptions will be entered on these cards, and we must make a special point of being able to show a clear card. There are still a number of Self Denial cards not returned, and we shall be glad of these, even if there are only a few coppers on them. Please send them in. We have two excellent speakers for Sunday 19th. and must have a good meeting, so bring all intending members and friends.

Poplar members turned out in good order and numbers to cheer Mrs. Nellie Best at Holloway Prison. Thanks to them for bringing banners and flags back to 400 Old Ford Road afterwards. Mrs. Shlette is thanked for taking chair on Friday afternoon.

Self Denial. D. Morley 1s. 8d., Mrs. Bertram 5s. 4d., Lizzie Bertram 1s., Miss Thornton 2s. 7d., Mrs. Summerfield 5s. 3d., Mrs. McLeod 1s., Jimmy Huett 1½d., Miss H. Watts 3s. 2d., Nellie Guttridge 7d., At Holloway 1s. 5½d., Miss Lowey 5½d., Profits on refreshments at club 7s. 10½d.

Milk collections. Miss Morley and Miss E. Lagsding 8s. 11½d., Miss K. Lagsding 2s. 7½d., Mrs. Drake 6s. 4½d.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Mar. 11th—not all in—Mrs. Shlette 60.

Tickets on sale here for meeting at Lees Hall, Canning Town, on April 1st. 2d. each.

BROMLEY.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. MANTLE,
53 St. Leonard Street.

Dreadnought sales—per Mrs. Payne, 86.

HACKNEY.

Office: 40 GLASKIN ROAD, WELL STREET.

This branch has removed to a new office, which has been kindly lent by one of our members, Mrs. Goodman. Meetings will be held on Thursday evenings, at 8 p.m. Open-air meetings at Swiss Cottage, Laureston Road, Monday, at 8 p.m. Speakers next Monday: Miss Smyth and Miss Stephen. Saturdays, 6 p.m. Speakers next Saturday: Miss Lynch and Miss Stephen.

Wanted.—Young girl as learner in toy factory.—Apply 45 Norman Road, Bow, E.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt delivery.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

HOLLOWAY DEMONSTRATION

A large crowd assembled at King's Cross, at 4 o'clock, on Saturday, March 11th, when the procession organised by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, started for Holloway Gaol to cheer Mrs. Nellie Best. In spite of the bad weather, several hundred men and women marched off amid cheers. A fine crowd was waiting for the arrival of the procession at Holloway, and joined in the march around the prison. An enthusiastic meeting was held at the gates, and many cheers were given for Mrs. Nellie Best inside. The speakers at the meeting were Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Drake, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

We learn that on Sunday night, March 12th, London was spotted over with small slips of paper, about two inches square, on which were printed such mottoes as: "War is murder" and "The soldiers in the trenches are longing for Peace." Having learnt, through its spies, that this slip posting was to take place, Scotland Yard ordered out thousands of special constables to tear down the slips and arrest those who had posted them. Mrs. Drake and two other Poplar members of the Workers' Suffrage Federation were out walking on the Isle of Dogs when, suddenly, they heard the clapping of hands. A few moments afterwards a policeman laid his hand on Mrs. Drake's shoulder, and charged her and her companions with sticking bills. The three women were taken to the Isle of Dogs Police Station, and after being kept there till 2.30 a.m. they were told that they would be summoned to appear later on, either to answer to the charge of illegal bill-posting or to a charge under the Defence of the Realm Act.

On Friday, February 10th, the W.S.F. held a meeting at the Brotherhood Church Hall, Southgate Road. A band of soldiers in charge of an officer monopolised the front seats. Their interruptions were constant during the speeches of the Chairman, Rev. F. R. Swan, and Mrs. H. M. Swanwick. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst had also some trouble with them, but when, after a short time, she offered to concentrate on why she opposed the war, as the only subject which appeared to interest the interrupters, and to allow one of them ten minutes in which to reply, on condition that they made no further interruptions, the disturbers agreed to the bargain and adhered to it with only two slight breaches of the agreement. Afterwards there was a brisk fire of questions, good-humouredly put and answered, and an eloquent speech from Mrs. Boyce, a working mother of two soldier sons. The meeting did not close till after eleven p.m. Earlier in the evening several soldiers had left as a protest against the interruptions of their comrades. They told the stewards that they agreed with every word that Miss Pankhurst was saying. A discharged soldier had appealed for order.

PROVINCIAL WORK.

Mrs. Boyce has arranged to take meetings in the provinces on behalf of the Workers' Suffrage Federation. Her first meetings will be in Birmingham, and friends are asked to help to make them a success. Full particulars will be announced later. We shall be glad to hear from friends in other provincial towns who would like us to send a speaker to help in starting branches, and to advance the cause of Human Suffrage.

WOMEN'S LABOUR.

Special Arbitration Tribunals under the Munitions of War Amendment Act have now been set up.

The following are the members of the Arbitration Tribunal for women workers:

Lynden Macassey, K.C. (Chairman).
Ernest Aves.
F. S. Button.
Miss Susan Lawrence.
Allan M. Smith.
Mrs. Streatfield.

A larger proportion of working women's representatives should be appointed to this Committee. Four women to two men would be a juster proportion, considering that the Committee is to deal with women workers entirely.

A Comrade.

The wife of a principal partner of a Leeds' Clothing Factory and member of the Masters' Association, joined the Operatives' Union and threatened to strike in conjunction with the girl workers.

The strike, which would have included 7,000 workers. has been averted by Government intervention.

Equal Pay.

Between 70 and 80 women conductors are on duty on the 'buses run by the London General Omnibus Company. This number is to be gradually increased.

It is stated that the women will be paid at exactly the same rates, on a mileage basis, as the male conductors, and will have the same duties and hours. Their employment is confined to the period of the war, or to the time when the male conductors return. We are glad to learn that the women are to get equal pay; congratulations to them and to the 'busmen, who have stood out for justice!

There are 150 women conductors on the Metropolitan electric trams, and 120 on the London United lines. The London and North-Western Railway Company are engaging girls as engine cleaners at their sheds at Crewe.

What about equal pay?

On March 12th, women dockers were introduced on the Mersey. The male labourers, under the advice of their Union, refused to work with them, and the services of the women were dispensed with.

Mr. Philip Snowden at Sheffield, speaking on the subject of equal pay, said: "There ought to be a law passed to make it illegal for a woman to take the place of a man, unless she be paid the same wages."

This is a task Mr. Lloyd George ought to set himself to do; "recommending" has little effect!

SCANDALOUS SWEATING!

Women workers at Tate's Sugar Factory, Silvertown, are employed in pushing trolleys on alternate weeks of day and night shifts. On the night shifts the working hours are from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., with from 10 to 10.30 and 2 to 3 off for meals; the women work five nights a week. On the day shift the hours are from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., with 8 to 8.30 and 1 to 2 for meals. On Saturday day shift hours are from 7 to 1. The wages are 11s. a week, which works out at about 2½d. an hour.

The work used to be done by men, who were paid 24s. a week.

The Glasgow women who fought for the Rent Act, are starting a crusade against high food and fuel prices.

In Birmingham, a women's committee to protect the interests of the tenants is being formed.

SAVE LAUNDRY BILLS
BY USING
Everclean Collars.

Always Clean and Smart.
Cannot be distinguished from ordinary linen Collars.
Do not limp or fray.
The best and most durable Collar ever made.

No Rubber.
Ink and Stain-Proof.
Can be wiped clean with a damp cloth.
Four EVERCLEAN Collars will last a year.

Special Sample Prices—2 Sample Collars for 2/6.
6 " " 6/-.
Fronts 1/6 each. Cuffs 1/6 per pair.

Invaluable to those who travel, and for every day work. *Order at once.*

WM. ARTHUR & Co.,
147 Holborn Bars, London, E.C.
AGENTS WANTED. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

CORRESPONDENCE.

Shall we replace M.P.s.

70, Brick Lane, E.
March 13th, 1916.

DEAR COMRADE,

In nearly every walk of life, where men have previously given their brain and energy, women are being called upon to replace them. Men are being told—in a most uncomplimentary manner—that they are not indispensable, despite the fact that it has taken them many years to accumulate the knowledge of their particular work. Men are accepting this decision without any apparent protest, and women are stepping into their places without a murmur. This is the case in every instance, with the exception of those departments where muscular strength is required in abundance.

I suggest that women should, in future, refuse to take over men's work, unless and until an undertaking is made by those who administer the law, that Members of Parliament who are of military age be released and enabled to join the Colours with their "pals," and women asked to fill *their* places. This proposition seems to me very pertinent and consistent.—Yours sincerely,

ROSE ROSENBERG.

Human Suffrage.

DEAR EDITOR,—A few weeks ago you wrote an article in your paper which gave me much satisfaction to read, as it voiced my own views, which I thought were not shared by others to any extent. When speaking on this point with other women I was always met with the reply, "it is the swing of the pendulum"; that to me was very unsatisfactory because I think the man and the woman must work together, no matter on what it may be, for the good of humanity.

The article to which I refer takes the broader line—not the woman working entirely by herself for the vote and, if I remember rightly, in that article you called attention to the fact that women were not educated on the very important matters of the world, and you further stated that maybe the women on their side being so full of their own wants had failed to realise that the men had many wants of their own with the result that they expected too much from men, and not getting the support they apparently expected, the inevitable occurred of the women doing exactly what the men have always done—going their own way alone.

Now you have gone still further in working for the whole of humanity instead of a portion, and I for one wish most emphatically to say that I believe it is the right thing, because surely as mothers of the race we should not make any distinction between our children.

S. CAHILL (Mrs.)

Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Rd., Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND—Mrs. Sanger 2.0.0, Mr. Heyman 10.6, Miss L. Bent 3.6, Mrs. Pascoe (monthly) 1.0, Mrs. Ferne (monthly) 1.0, Mrs. Thomas (monthly) 1.0, Mrs. Dodge (monthly) 1.0.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—In memory of Elsie Grant Michælson from Assur Michælson 2.10.0, Miss Newson (monthly) 1.0.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS—Miss Pelly (sale of 'cello) 12.0.0, In memory of Elsie Grant Michælson from Assur Michælson 2.10.0, Miss Wadsworth 10 dols., Miss E. J. Reid 2.1.1, Miss Clemence Housman 1.5.6, Miss R. Hecht 1.1.0, Sydney Schiff, Esq 1.1.0, Miss I. V. Yeoman (10.0 weekly) 1.0.0, Miss Julia Dreury (5.0 monthly) 10.0, Mrs. Morris (5.0 monthly) 10.0, Mrs. Richmond (5.0 weekly) 10.0, Miss L. M. Burroughs 10.0, Mrs. Gibson 7.10, Mrs. Grenfell 8.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (2.6 weekly) 5.0, Miss Hilda Black 3.4, Miss Burgess 3.0, Mrs. Simpson (weekly) 2.6, Miss Hilyer (monthly) 2.6, Mrs. King 2.0, Mrs. Nash 2.0, Miss E. Burdon 2.0, Mrs. Jane Gifford 2.0. Miss R. Birch 2.0, Mrs. Davis 1.0, Mr. Stiebel 1.0, Joyce (aged 6) 0.4½.

COLLECTIONS—Holloway 1.18.7½, Labour Church per W. H. Henson, Esq. 1.18.6, Toolroom I.S.A. 1.9.6, Mrs. Hyde per Miss Joyce (Bell Box) 1.2.0, Miss Renthe (Babies' House) 1.1.0, Bow Clinic 13.6, Milk Box per Mr. McGuffie 11.10½, Employees of Messrs. Ross, Ltd. per Mrs. Young 11.6, Walthamstow 8.6, Miss Lynch 6.1, Sunday Meeting 5.5, Brotherhood Church 3.0½.

SELF DENIAL—Miss Gliksten 6.19.0, Dr. Tchaykovsky 3.9.3, Miss O. D. Cobb 2.10.0, Miss H. Fryer 2.2.0, Edward G. Smith, Esq. 1.5.6, Miss Allen-Brown 1.3.6, Miss M. R. Mackenzie 1.1.0, Miss G. L. Smyth 1.0.0, Miss Charlotte Blacklock 1.0.0, Mrs. Durant 16.8, Mrs. Hyde 16.0, Mrs. Molly Orr 12.6, Miss A. Cannoij 10.6, George E. Crews 10.0, Miss G. Burbidge 10.0, Mrs. Pittendrigh 9.0, Mrs. Richmond 8.0, Miss Partridge 7.0, D. F. Perkins, Esq. 7.0, Miss B. Scott 6.6, R. V. Osborne 6.3, Miss Manicom 5.3, Mrs. Grieve 5.0, Mrs. Cressall 5.0, Miss G. Barham 5.0, Mrs. Henderson 4.9, Mrs. Greer 4.6, Miss H. A. Roxburgh 4.0, Miss Greer 3.9, Miss E. Billing 3.6, Mrs. Boyce 3.3, Miss R. Johnson 3.0, Mrs. Annie Carr 3.0, Miss Lynch 2.7½, Miss M. Lines 2.6, Mrs. Scourfield 2.6, Miss L. Swift 2.6, Alfred Gaubert, Esq 2.6, Miss Olga Moshewitz 2.6, Mrs. Moshewitz 2.6, Mrs. Hutty 2.6, Mrs. Mason 2.3, Mrs. Doring 2.0, A. A. Watts, Esq 2.0. Mrs. Furlong 1.3½. Jacob Moshewitz 1.0, Mrs. Pitkin 1.0, Mrs. Louis 0.9. Mrs. Muckley 0.6.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Mrs. Stephan, Mrs. Hennigar, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Holmes. Mrs. Parry, Miss Roberts, Miss Traill—Hampstead W.S.P.U. (two parcels) Miss Gliksten, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Gillies, Mrs. Hyde.

GROCERIES—Hampstead W.S.P.U.

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